MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

me democrate search of the 2d instant. One hundred and ninety-two towns were represented by twelve hundred and fifteen delegates. General James S. Whitney, of opinighteld, was chosen president of the convention. Honoranus D. Beach was nominated the candidate for overnor by a vote of 636 to 406, which was made unanimous. The State ticket was subsequently completed by overnor by a vote of 636 to 406, which was made unant-nons. The State ticket was subsequently completed by an selection of the following candidates: Lieutenant-Governor—Charles Thompson, of Charlestown. Secretary of Commonwealth—John M. Cole, of Williams-

wn.
Transver—Silas Pelrce, of Boston.
Austor—Seymonr L. Mead, of Nantucket.
Attorney General—Exa Wilkinson, of Dedham.
The following resolutions devoted to national politics ere also adopted, being reported from the com

on resolutions by Mr. J. C. Loveloy, of Cambridge:

Resolved, That the disposition of the Kansas question
by the people voting not to accept the proposition for admission as a State has removed from Congress and the
country all sectional pretext for further external interference in her local concerns, and hence the practical result
of the "English bill" should be regarded as a final compromise of all differences of opinion between democrats
touching the Lecompton constitution, the doctrine of
popular sovereignty, or the admission of new States.

Resolved, That in reviewing the progress of slavery agitation in the Union, the sound wisdom and broad nationality of the democratic party have been manifested in the great principles it has enunciated, and which may now be regarded as permanently established, for the future extension of this Union to an indefinite number of

First. That the constitution is a grant from the State the general government of specific powers, and that very power not granted therein is reserved in the several

Second. That no State ever gave to Congress any power to regulate or prescribe its domestic institutions, and that its forms of labor are as inviolably its own as are its forms of faith. s forms of faith.

Third. That every new State has all the sovereignty of

an old State, because Congress has no power to admit anything tes than a State; and, therefore, it is a violation of the constitution for the North to assume to prescribe the seclusion of slavery as the condition of the admission

the old and new States, the like principle is applicable to the equality of all the States in all the Territories, and there-fore Congress has no power to shape the Territory with a jew to make it a free or a slave State, nor to interfer

view to make it a free or a slave State, nor to interfere with the condition of slavery therein, that condition being a judicial and not a political question.

Received, That the importance to the Union of a national party in the northern States, based upon these fundamental principles, is greatly enhanced by the fact that the recent admission of the free State of Minnesota (soon to be followed by the free States of Oregon and Kansas) has settled the future preponderance in the Senate as well as the House of the free States; and hence, as the South will not and ought not to submit to sectional injustice, the only safeguard for the equality of all the States in the Union is a preponderance in the general government. the only sateguard for the equality or an the States in the Union is a preponderance in the general government of men of national and not sectional sentiment, and which can be secured only (as it has heretofore been achieved in the choice of twelve presidents) by the co-op-eration of the northern and southern democracy upon a

cration of the northern and southern democracy upon a mational platform.

Resolved, That the opponents of the democracy have not only lost their chief element of sectional strife—the Kanssa sqitation—by its exclusion from Congress, but they have in a most remarkable manner stultified themselves, and reversed their most clamorous professions of "freedom," by voting against the admission of Minnesota and Oregon as free States, and at the same time voting that Kansas might come in as a slave State if a majority of the people should so elect! An inconsistency still of the people should so elect! An inconsistency still nore suggestive of political hypocrisy when we find it fol-lowed up by these exclusive pharisees of "freedom" pro-laining all out of New England their abhorrence of negroequality, and their determination, if they get the power, to banish all free and slave blacks out of the

Resolved, That the democrats of Massachusetts take their stand upon the platform of principles laid down at Cincinnati in 1856.

Resolved, That as we rejoiced greatly at the election of James Buchanan, so do we now heartily approve of the able, upright, and aithful manner in which his administration has been conducted.

Resolved, That the history of this nation for the last

half century expanded threefold in dimensions; new States welcomed to the family of nations, waves of population rolling over prairie, river, and mountain, cities and towns multiplied by the magic hand of industry, the burdened waves bearing our commerce to every mart of triade, our power known, felt, and acknowledged all over the globe; these are renouments on which our all over the globe; these are monuments on which our memies write their slanders and against which they hurl

Resolved, That Massachusetts, by opposing the acquisiterritory, by denouncing the national adcon or new territory, by denouncing the national ad-ministration through a long course of years, has placed herself in the national councils where an individual who perpetually finds fault and denounces his neighbor will always find himself—without character and without in-fluence; and if this State would regain her ancient and true position as an honored and worthy member of the Union, she must find it by coming into harmony with national councils and national measures.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 4th.]

In yesterday's market report there appeared a tabular comparative statement of the receipts of wheat at Rich-mond, which, from the fact of its appearing in the com-mercial column, may have escaped the attention of a large class of readers who seldom refer to that department. This statement disclosed the very interesting fact that about 150,000 bushels more wheat was received here during July and August last than has been brought bilther during and August last than has been brought during July and August last than has been brought hither during any preceding two months within the history of the city! The total receipts by canal, dock, and railroads were 634,834 bushels, against 505,613 bushels during the months of July and August last year. The aggregate difference of 150,000 was more than made up by the increase in the receipts of Rocketts and the Manchester side of the river. The following tables will arithin a giance the progressive increase of the

will exhibit at a giance the progressive increase of the wheat trade of Richmond, as far as indicated by the re-ceipts by the canal and four railroads:

| Received in— | August. | July and August. |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1855 | 259,760 | 298.140 |
| 1856 | 313,713 | 412,746 |
| 1857 | 403,831 | 430,831 |
| 1858 | 456,140 | 513,432 |
| FIRST CO. T. A. C. LEWIS CO., LANSING CO., L | Married Print Note Column 1 | |

This is truly an encouraging exhibit, and must prove gratifying to every one interested in the prosperity of lichmond. We do not hesitate to express the belief that the rates of increase will be doubled hereafter, if the railroad expressive will be the railroad companies between Lynchburg and Memphi will inangurate a more liberal policy than that which

rine New Orients nee asserts that the mortane yellow fever in that city this year will bear no compari-ton whatever with the desolating results of the fever of 1853—in other words, that there is not the same proportion of deaths among the unacclimated. The apparent difference is to be explained by the meagreness of material now compared with its abundance in '53. The fever of that year broke out after a total exemption for five years, and the consequent vast accumulation of unacclimated subjects. These who were spared in 1853 underwent the accilimating recommendation of the property of the consequence subjects. These who were spared in 1853 underwent the actimating process during the successive epidemies of 1854 and 1855; so that in 1856 there was probably but a small per centage of the population liable to fever. This no doubt has somewhat increased during two years of safety, but we question greatly whether the actual number of the unacclimated at the commencement of the summer of 1858 equalled one-third that of 1853. Allowing for this great disparity, we have little doubt that the epidemie is just as severe now as then.

The examination of the person supposed to know something of the whereabouts of Mrs. Buennan has resulted in his discharge, nothing having been clicited which would justify his legal detention. The matter is still a mystery.

1st auxila The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 123.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LONDON TO THE 25TH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. [By telegraph to Southampton.]

The wheat market is generally steady, with a very

LONDON MARKETS. - In the London markets wheat and flour are dull, but without change in prise. Cotton has advanced \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. per pound. Coffee is firm. Rice firm. Tea unaltered. Tallow steady.

LONDON MONEY MARNET.-Consols closed on Tuesday, the 24th, at 967 a 967 for both money and account.

FALL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Sept. 1.]

Several weeks ago the river recoded from high flood mark, and continued to fall, though slowly. For a few days past, however, the fall has been rapid; and it has disclosed a fact which is not only interesting and surpris-ing to men of science, but disagreeable to steamboat men, and perfectly appailing to the new lessees of one section of the steamboat landing.

of the steamboat landing.

This fact is, the formation of several acres of new batture, in front of the landing between Canal and St. Louis streets. During the long continuance of the muddy flood,

the big cddy whose outer edge sweeps that part of the land-ing which we have designated—the inner segment of the semi-circle from which New Orleans, in the last century,

semi-circle from which New Orleans, in the last century, derived the appellation of the "Crescent city"—has been filled up with more mud than any one flood was ever before known to deposit. It is no mud that has to be felt after with dredging machines, but a new addition to the shore, rising high above the water, and forbidding the approach of any steamboat or other decent sized craft from reaching the woodwork of the levee. As everybody knows, there is a slant of the woodwork down to the water, called the "apron" of the levee, and this apron has always been the first thing touched by the incoming steamers.

steamers.

Yesterday the fall of the river disclosed the astounding

fact that the muddy deposit of the flood had actually overcome the outer depths of the water, and opened its mouth to swallow the levee. The mud in several places

was found to be up to and over the edge of the "apron," and it was at once made apparent that nothing could be more ridiculous than for any steamer of any pretensions

an earthquake.

To render the spectacle still more interesting, the

steamer Bluff City, which the day before had loaded, in blissful ignorance of the quagmire which foulled her keel, was regularly stuck. She had her foot in it up to

her knee, and the ambitious steam-tug was trying des-perately to pull her out. Whether she succeeded or not we did not wait to hear. And a dredge-boat was steam-

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1858.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the five weeks ending September 2d are \$11,574,549. The total, as made up for the corresponding month of last year, comprise the receipts of but four weeks, so that the imports have averaged about the same throughout each

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria continued her progress in Germany. She was received everywhere with the most extravagant demonstrations of respect and good will. Preparations were making for a Royal visit to Leeds on

| 1 | extravagant demonstrations of respect and good will. Preparations were making for a Royal visit to Leeds on the return of the Queen from Germany. The world-re- | re making for a Royal visit to Leeds on year, comprise the receipts of but four weeks, so that the equeen from Germany. The world-re-imports have averaged about the same throughout each | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| • | nowned steam frigate Agamemnon, which covered herself | The state of the s | | | |
| | with glory in the laying of the telegraph cable, had been | Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York far the Month of August. ENTRICKO FOR COMMUNICATION. | | | |
| Y | on fire, but fortunately sustained but little damage. | | | | |
| | There has been a collision between two excursion trains | 1856. 1857. 1958. | | | |
| m | on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railroad, involving | the state of the s | | | |
| P | dreadful consequences. Several persons were killed and | Do cotton 1,490,021 1,334,473 1,789,745 | | | |
| | many others frightfully injured. The condition of the | | | | |
| | Thames river, the filthiness of which has excited much | | | | |
| | remark, has been improved to some extent. The noto- | Miscellaneous dry goods 821,341 631,815 613.826 | | | |
| | rious horse Cruiser, which was tamed by Mr. Rarey, is | Total entry for consumption 10,790,163 8,538,129 11,083,139 | | | |
| * | now performing in a circus. The accounts from the har- | WITHDRAWN PHON WARRINGTON | | | |
| e | vest are very satisfactory. The rains had caused some | 1856. 1857. 1858. | | | |
| | delay in gathering the crops, but no permanent injury | | | | |
| | had been caused. The potato disease was making exten- | Do cotton 118,004 229,041 204,568 | | | |
| Š | sive ravages throughout South Wales. | Do silk 182,933 511,045 305,853 | | | |
| | The agitation on the part of the agricultural laborers, | Do flax 38,704 188,023 202,568 | | | |
| 0 | which began in Kilkenny, against the use of mowing | Miscellaneous dry-goods 15,994 45,655 84,643 | | | |
| 셾 | machines, appears to be rapidly spreading over Ireland. | Total withd'wn from warehouse 889,659 1,770,395 1,799,083 | | | |
| r. | It is now at work in King's county, where the opposition | Add entered for consumption 10,790,163 8,532,120 11,083,139 | | | |
| | of the peasantry is mainly directed against the employ- | Total thrown on the market 11,679,822 10,302,516 12,792,222 | | | |
| | ment of the scythe instead of the reaping hook. At | | | | |
| | Kilkenny it has been necessary to call out again the po- | The world-re- recovered herself able, had been ittle damage. cerusion trains and, involving cere killed and mittle damage. cerusion trains and, involving cere killed and mittle damage. c | | | |
| | lice and infantry. A reaping machine, in passing | | | | |
| y | through the town, had to be protected by an escort of | | | | |
| 1 | police. | | | | |
| ı | | Do flax, 122,496 78,096 54,270 | | | |
| r | FRANCE.—The papers contain further accounts of the | Miscellaneous dry goods 11,379 136,799 18,969 | | | |
| ė. | Imperial progress of the Emperor and Empress of France, | Total entered for warehousing 902,930 933,605 491,401 | | | |
| f | and their return to St. Cloud. Their reception at Rheims | | | | |
| | was extraordinary. An immense number of priests and | | | | |
| 6 | the people had assembled and greeted them. | Total entered at the port 11,593,093 9,405,725 11,574,540 | | | |
| t | The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, | The imports of dry goods since the beginning of the | | | |
| 1 | Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey had assembled at Paris to | year are \$34,438,120 less than for the same period of | | | |
| | sign the convention relative to the organization of Mol- | 1857, \$30,246,141 less than for the same period of 1856, | | | |
| v | davia and Wallachia. The exchange of the ratifications | but only \$1,282,743 less than for the same period of | | | |
| 1 | will take place in about five weeks. | 1855. | | | |
| | MISCRILANEOUS The Emperor Alexander of Russia will | Impacts of Pareign Day Courts at New York for eight months from | | | |

| will take place in about five weeks. | 1855. | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Miscellaneous.—The Emperor Alexander of Russia will arrive at Warsaw on the 4th of September, when the | Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for eight months from January 1st. | | |
| thirty-five thousand troops who have been concentrated | INTEREST FOR CONSCIPTION. | | |
| in the city will be reviewed by the Czar. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael go to the Caucasus to take part in the military operations against Schmayl. M. Thuevena, the French ambassador at Constantino- | 1856. Manufactures of wool 319,161,032 10 cotton 11,712,154 Do silk 23,373,556 Do flax 5,633,817 Miscellaneous dry goods 5,273,443 | 1857. \$17,648,469 12,927,582 20,563,139 4,669,025 5,052,091 | 1858. \$11,980,604 6,676,304 12,381,859 2,955,195 2,390,258 |
| ple, had sent a note to the Porte supporting the applica- | Total entered for consumption 65,354,102 | 60,880,306 | 36,390,220 |
| tion of Prince Daniels, of Mentenegro, who demands of | WITHDRAWN PROM WARRIOUSE. | | |
| the Turkish government to give up to him the harbor of Spitzen, in the Adriatic, which he claims. The ship Mary Thompson, froom New Orleans for Nantes, has been capsized at sea and become a total wreck. Fifteen of her crew were drowned, but the cap- tain and several others were rescued. | Manufactures of wool | 1857. \$4,485,294 2,631,053 3,756,533 1,316,035 637,637 | 1858. \$3,518,346 3,151,898 2,887,009 1,746,616 1,028,634 |
| The treaty reported as having been concluded by the | Total withdrawn from wareh'se 6,146,836 Add entered for consumption 65,354,102 | 12,825,552 60,860,306 | 12,332,503 36,390,220 |
| plenipotentiaries of the allied powers and China does not | Total thrown on market 71,500,938 | 73,685,858 | 48,722,793 |
| confer the right of having resident ministers in the em- pire, but that consul-generals shall reside at Tiensice, | ENTERSD FOR WARRIOURING. | | |
| and have direct intercourse with the cabinet of the Emperor. A despatch from St. Petersburgh says that the Chinese empire is to be open to foreigners, and that the left bank | Manufactures of wool | \$5,729,871 5,623,091 4,207,627 1,536,725 1,224,398 | \$1,731,492 1,547,538 988,141 649,230 437,277 |
| of the Amoor is henceforth to be the boundary between Russia and China. | Total entered for warehousing . 6,635,957 Add entered for consumption 65,854,102 | 15,821,721 60,860,306 | 5,353,678 36,890,220 |
| A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T | Total entered at the port 72 990 639 | 76 182 018 | 41 743 898 |

If the imports continue at this rate throughout the season the government will not need another loan. Most of our importers have been looking for a sudden cessation in receipts, but as yet there are no indications of such a change. Our market, however, will not bear as great weights as formerly, and the accumulated surplus abroad is not as large as in days past, so that some decline in the imports may reasonably be accomplished. is not as large as in days past, so that some decline in thimports may reasonably be expected.

Liverroot, August 25.—Cotton.—Our cotton market is more active this week, and, with renewed confidence, prices tend upward, the fine qualities of American being already 1-16d. higher than on Friday last. The sales of the three days have been 36,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators, and 4,000 for export.

The Manchester market sympathizes with Liverpool, and all qualities of goods are slightly higher.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that the weather has become favorable for harvesting, checking the advancing tendency in the breadstuffs mar-THE CHOICE IS NOT BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN. checking the advancing tendency in the breadstuffs mar-ket. Flour is quiet, but prices remain steady at the rates advised per Africa, viz. Western 20 a 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s. 6d. a 22s.; Ohio 22s.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

The Douglas men attempt to make a strong point against the national democracy of this State, by declaring that the choice for United States senator is between Douglas and Lincoln, and that therefore those who vote

The wheat market is generally steady, with a very firm feeling in choice descriptions of red. Red Western 5s. 6d. a 6s. 3d.; do. Southern 6s. a 6s. 3d.; white Western 6s. a 6s. 3d.; do. Southern 6s. 9d. a 7s. 3d. Corn dull and quotations unchanged; yellow 33s. 6d. a 34s.; prime white 34s. a 34s. 6d.

Provisions—Our market for provisions continues steady, the business transacted being mainly of a retail character. Produce—Sugar is quiet, but there is no change to note in prices. Coffee is dull at last quoted rates. Ashes are steady at 31s. 6d. a 32s. for pots, and 32s. 6d. for pearls. Linseed oil is unchanged—sales at 34s. a 34s. 9d. Rosin is steady at 4s. 3d. for common. Spirits turpentine also remains steady at 38s. Douglas and Lacoin, and that therefore those who vote against Douglas vote for a black-republican.

Without stopping to prove (what is already manifest) that Douglas is no better, but somewhat worse, as an enemy to the democracy of the country, than a black-republican, we propose to show that this argument of the Douglas men is false.

Mr. Douglas, on his own responsibility and authority, sets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic condidate for the Sensets himself up as the democratic conditions himself up as

sets himself up as the democratic candidate for the Sen-ate, taking it for granted that the democratic members of the legislature, to be elected in November, will select him as their candidate. Although for some six months he caucused and voted with the black-republicans in Con trits turpenhe caucused and voted with the black-republicans in Congress, and when he came home, in July, opened the campaign by declaring the administration and nine-tenths of the democrats in Congress guilty of a "monstrous fraud," still he sets himself up as the democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and impudently accuracy all true to the party, he might have been the choice of the Hilinois democracy for the Senate; but, having turned traitor to its principles, denounced its measures and its leading men, associated and plotted with its enemies to defeat and disgrace it; having done all this, and having, besides, through his recognised and authorized organ, heaped all manner of obloquy and repreach upon the President, the cabinet, and all the democratic representatives in Congress who supported the administration on the Lecumpton question; having refused to acquiesce in the English compromise and go through the present canvass without assailing the administration and its supporters; having disgusted his former friends with his frequent change of position on vital public questions, and by his manifest lack of common moral and political integrity; having, in short, turned traitor to democracy and to his friends, and having merged whatever of statesmanship he ever possessed into contemptible demagoguism, sacrificing his political faith and ed whatever of statesmanship he ever possessed into con-temptible demagoguism, sacrificing his political faith and character, and, so far as he could, the democratic party, merely to gratify an unmanly malice and secure his re-election to office, he has forfeited the respect of democrats everywhere, and cannot be considered the demo-cratic candidate for senator from this State. The demoracy owe it to their own self-respect, as well as to the welfare of the party, to refuse to regard him as one of their number, to say nothing of selecting him as their

There are in Illinois democrats of such talents, integ-There are in Hillions democrate or Such tailors, lineg-rity, and attainments as qualify them eminently to fill the seat which Mr. Douglas is destined, soon, to vacate. Some one of these the true democracy of Illinois will select to represent them in the United States Senate. more ridiculous than for any steamer of any pretensions to make any sort of a landing.

The new mud bar in front of the second district steamboat landing was, of course, an object of the greatest interest to great crowds of people. It was so solid that the vagram boys ran up and down and frolicked upon it with the wildest glee. Crowds of people were scattered along, looking at it; the agents and friends of the conststeamers regarding it with astonishment and alarm, and the new lessees of that part of the wharves looking upon it as something little less appalling than the upheaval of an earthquake. The struggle here on the part of the national democracy is, not to aid Lincoln, but to beat Douglas with a sound democrat. Their object is to elect as many national men as possible to the legislature and secure a national democrat as the democratic candidate before the legislature.

The directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are making another effort to get the Great Eastern in reality afloat. They now propose the establishment of a limited liability company with a capital of £250,000. The ship will be mortgaged to and placed under the entire control of the new company. Of the capital raised, £90,000 will be applied to pay off debentures and other liabilities of the company, and £160,000 to fit out the ship for sea and to provide working capital. The new company is to be allowed to take a dividend of 10 per cent. After the payment of the dividend, with insurance on the new capital, and provision for wear and tear and depreciation, the surplus is to be equally divided between the old and the new companies. The old company is to have the power to resume possession of the Great Eastern on paying the £250,000, with a bonus of 25 per cent.

Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchell, of Rome, Georgia, has dis-

Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchell, of Rome, Georgia, has dis covered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored. We understand that the yeast is made in the same way, except that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops. THE TARRYTOWN FARCE.

[From the New York Herald.]

On Thursday there was a meeting in the village of Tarrytown for the purpose of bolstering up Mr. John B. Haskin, who is anxious to be returned as the representative of the Westchester district in Congress. Considering the peculiar position that Mr. Haskin holds with the

tive of the Westchester district in Congress. Considering the peculiar position that Mr. Haskin holds with the party that first sent him to Washington, the selection of Tarrytown, the scene of the expose of Arnold's treachery, was eminently appropriate. But it is rather with the meeting than Mr. Haskin that we are to deal. He is not of sufficient consequence, in a political point of view, to merit more than a passing remark.

The meeting, as has been already seen by the accounts of the reporters, was a failure in point of numbers. The people of Westchester were earnestly requested to come with a tremendous rush; but hardly two kundred friends, countrymen, and lovers of the candidate responded to the appeal. It was likewise a terrible break-down in its oratorical display. The grand high bugler and trumpeter on the occasion was John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, who apparently came to Tarrytown to tell the people how much he used to love Mr. Buchanan; how Mr. Buchanan treated him, and what an ill-used man he (Forney) was. He was pathetic and lachrymose over his early relations with the President, enlarged at length upon his services at several nominating conventions, and claimed the honor of having fought at Cincinnal the battle which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. It certainly was a great shame that this king-maker, this modern Warwick, should not have his own way about everything; and hence this Tarrytown tirade. Mr. Forney's speech is all egotism and trash. He talks like a bootblack who has been discharged from service, and who collects together a number of sympathizing bootblacks to tell them how badly he has been used because his master preferred his boots blacked after his own taste. The whole speech is only a tirade of personalities, which none but the veriest nincompoop in the world could utter. Mr. Forney simply says, "I was a waiter, an attendant, an humble follower of the President; now I am a servant out of a situation, and without a character from my last place—juty me, good people, and de last place—pity me, good people, and detest my crue

last place—pity me, good people, and detest my cruel employer."

Mr. Forney's former career is familiar to all who are acquainted with political affairs. In the days of Pierce he was attached as a hanger-on at the White House. He had the un of the kitchen, and fattened in it for two years and more. He turned from the flesh-pots of Pierce because he hoped for better sops in the pan from Mr. Buchanan. Finding nothing but a cold shoulder, he has now turned against the President, and consorts with broken-down politicians, who have no more real influence with this people than with those of Timbuctoo. Disappointed at his own defeat, he rails like a discarded scullion at the man whose shoe strings he would be proud to unloose. Singular enough, in all this Tarrytown meeting there

singular congn. In all this largytown meeting there is very little said about the candidate for whom it was called. The speeches abound in abuse of the administration, which has not been under the control of Forney & Co.; but, beyond that, there is nothing. The questions of the day are only incidentally alluded to, and the tions of the day are only incidentally alluded to, and the affair seems to have been gotten up in order to give Mr. Forney an opportunity to air his private griefs. It was altegether a terrible fiazco, and will act as a warning to the opposition in Westchester. If they hope to win, they must unite upon some respectable man. In point of capability the Chevalier Webb is worth ten of Forney and Haskin put together.

The miserable failure at the Thursday meeting must be a failure at the continuous failure of the Forney and the failure at the continuous failure a

[From the Parkersburg (Va.) News.]

The speech of Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, at Marietta, on Saturday last, was listened to by a large concourse of persons. It was a calm, able dissertation upon the topics of political interest now being agitated, and must have carried conviction to every hearer whose mind

must have carried conviction to every hearer whose mind was not closed against it by bias and prejudice.

In personal appearance, Mr. Pugh is not prepossessing. His youthful features and careless manners are so inconsistent with most personal ideas of what a United States senator should be, as to create a feeling of disappointment, at first sight. But after listening to his masterly logic, as he shows up the inconsistencies and want of mationality of black republicanism, to his withering sarcasm, as by some apt and striking simile he rivets conviction of the truth of his positions; to his bursts of brilliant cloquence, as he rehearses the past and depicts the future triumph of democracy over all the combined "isms" of the opposition, the hearer is forced to admit that the honors of the office have not fallen upon unworthy shoulders.

The speech of Mr. Pugh was of course mainly directed against the republican party, its practice and principles. He strenuously advocated the right of the people of the Territories to settle for themselves their own institutions, when they come to form States, and denied the right of Congress to act for them; showing that this principle such democrats as do not choose to support such an enemy and traitor to their party of being supporters of Lincoln, a black-republican. In doing this, he says, in effect, that he is the only man in the State fit to represent the democratic party in the Senate! In his arrogance and egotism, he may think so; but the true democrats of the State think quite differently. Had he remained true to the party, he might have been the choice of the Illinois democracy for the Senate; but having trued. ry numerical qualification to entitle it to a representative in Congress. He hailed the settlement of this question as mear at hand, which would be the finishing stroke to black republicanism, now tottering before its final fall; it having been compelled to abandon its positions, and stuttify the very purpose of its organization, its candidates being found avowing their willingness to vote for the admission of slave States. The new hobby of the opposition, as to the extravagance of our federal government, was riddled unmercifully, the congressional record being deduced as proof that they as a party have continually voted for all appropriations, introducing all bills which deplete the treasury, and endeavoring by every possible means to increase the country's expenses. He concluded by exhorting conservative men to unite to put down and by exhorting conservative men to unite to put down and crush out this sectional party, and by so doing aid in perpetuating our Union, preserving our liberties, protect-ing the rights of all sections, and contributing to the on-

ing the rights of all sections, and contributing to the on-ward progress of our common country.

One feature of the speech was observable, which can be found in the efforts of no other partys' orators, that it would have been well received by any democratic audi-ence that could have been assembled in any portion of the Union. The rights of the slaveholding States were ably and undinchingly defended; the capacity of the peo-ple for self-government clearly proven, and the nationali-ty of a party as the primary requirement for deserving the support of the people, upheld throughout. Not a sentiment was announced that any true conservative would be unwilling to subscribe to, whatever his local prejudices might be.

A PRACTICAL COMMENTARY.—At the very moment Gov. King was addressing the guests at the municipal dinner, eulogizing the greatness and splendor of the "Empire State" and the character of its institutions, an infuriated mob was engaged in burning hospitals and turning out their inmates upon the damp earth, to perish with exposure. Such scenes as were enacted on Wednesday and Thursday nights, when the heavens were lighted by the torch of the incendiary, and all law, as well as the ordinary claims of humanity, set at defiance, will, if often repeated, bring contempt upon all that has been our boast, and convert into scathing satire our accustomed culogies, served up on public occasions.—New York Journal of Commerce.

For the first time in the history of emigration to the United States from the British Islands there is now a proposed rance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over that towards these shores. The official returns made up in England show that for the first three months of 1838 the aggregate number of emigratus from Great Britain was 19,090, of whom 8,200 were bound for the United States, against 16,726 for the corresponding period of 1857. Of the rest 9,867 were for the Australian colonies. Emigration for all parts of the world has not been at so slow a figure for fifteen years past as it now is It attoined its maximum figure in 1853, when it reached 372,725. This was reduced to less than one half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

TWO CENTS.

THE FASHIONS. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Paris, August 19th Our chronicles of the modes give lengthy and florid de-scriptions of the richness and brilliancy of the toilettes of the ladies who graced by their presence the festivities at Cherbourg, Brest, and the other cities of Normandy and Britanny, honored by the late visit of their imperial Ma-Britanny, honored by the late visit of their imperial Majesties. The costumes of the Empress were remarkable on all occasions for good taste and sumptuousness. At the breakfast given by the Queen of England on board her yacht the Empress were a thin white muslin, trimmed with three embroidered flounces, a pale green silk shawl, decorated with two deep black lace flounces, and a white lace and crape bonnet, with green ornaments. The imperial costume (devised and made by Madame Fauvet, 4 Rue de Menars) for the state ball at Cherbourg was a masterplece of French millinery. The white silk robe was embroidered with bunches of flowers in colors and gold, and festooned with lace of the rarest texture. Her was embroidered with bunches of flowers in colors and gold, and festooned with lace of the rarest texture. Her Majesty wore on her head the magnificent diadem of brilliants and emeralds which figured at the Universal Exhibition, with necklace, bonquet de corsage, and bracelets to match. On an occasion of official reception, her costume consisted of a pearl gray silk dress, lavishly trimmed with black lace, and a white crape bounet decorated with roses. On the journeys her Majesty was covered with a straw-colored wrapper, (which protected ker from the dust,) and wore a hat and feather according to the manners and customs of travelling ladies in England, who thus provokingly hide their pretty faces. The variety, gay coloring, and picturesque forms of the costumes of the peasantry of Normandy and Brittany, the red petticoats, scarcely descending below the knee, the absence of all volume of skirt, the hair gathered in a the red pettileoats, scarcely descending below the knec, the absence of all volume of skirt, the hair gathered in a knot on the top of the head and surnounted by a high cap, starched, and stiff as buckram, formed a curious contrast with the trailing and voluminous skirts, the hair falling low on the back of the head, the almost in-visible bonnet, and the light and delicate colors which compose the foliette of a modern lady of fashion. The

hair falling low on the back of the head, the almost invisible bonnet, and the light and delicate colors which compose the toilette of a modern lady of fashion. The country matrons and the high dames were reciprocally an object of curious inspection; and both added to the originality and beauty of the coup d'ail at the magnificent spectacle of the naval and land entertainments at Cherbourg. The pocket handkerchief which the Empress carried at the grand ball was one of Chapron's, (11 Rue de la Paix.) with beautiful lace ornaments, a rare mixture of embroidery, and the lace as fine as a goesamer web. A lace dress trimming was presented by the city of Caen to the Entpress, which is perhaps the most exquisite specimen of that manufacture that France has ever produced. The pattern is of sea shells blended with aquatic flowers, so much in relief that they appear detached from the tissue, which combines strength with extraordinary fineness. This trimming, together with a shawl of of no less splendid design and execution, was handed to her Majesty in a corbeille, embroidered with the arms of Caen in gold, and decorated with precious specimens of black and white lace.

The exaque basquine, whether the material be black taffetas, quilting, white jaconet, or colored muslin, is the shape decidedly preferred for the outer garment. It is even worn over double skirts, and it is very convenient in warm weather, the toilette being complete without either shawl or mantle. Clear muslin burnous are also worn, and are edged with a bouillonne or hem, thred with a colored ribbon; they have a very good-effect over a pink, lilac, or pink muslin dress. The ribbon in the burnous must, of course, match the color of the dress over which it is worn. A very simple and at the same time elegant shawl may be made of muslin, edged with two tucks about an inch wide and one inch apart, crossing each other at the corners, and trimmed round with a feill about six inches deep, with a hem and one tuck to match the shawl. The upper part should be faste black taffetas, and trimmed under the from with a wreater of pink roses, without leaves, placed across the forehead. A very thin and black fall is fastened on the edge of the bonnet, and thrown back. The fashionable colors for taffetas silks are drab and black. Double skirts are even more worn than flounces. The former are ornamented by borders woven in the material, or with a plaiting a la

visitle.

All sorts of cosmetics are now in demand, the sea-side winds and the August sun being injurious to the complexion. The establishment of Laboulle Faquer, 83 Rue de Richelieu, is crowded with his customers asking for the Acetine or Amandine, both agreeable in using and serviceable to the complexion. The prettiest summer and autumn gloves of this establishment are the real gents de Suade, stitched with black silk and having a row of black embroidery covering the elastic, under which there is a sort of small scollopped frill falling over the wrist.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The steam-frigate Niagara is now preparing for sea at New York for the transportation of the Africans re-cently landed at Charlestown on the slaver Putnam, to the African coast. Her orders are to prepare for sea with the African coast. Her orders are to prepare for sea with all possible expedition. The following officers have been ordered to her to report immediately: Captain, John S. Chauncey; lieutenants, J. R. M. Mullany, E. A. Barnet, A. J. Drake, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Mitchell: surgeon, Edward Hudson; assistant surgeons, Thomas W. Leuch, M. P. Christian: purser, C. C. Upham; engineers—senior first assistant, John Faron, Wm. S. Stamm, E. D. Robie, George R. Johnson, Mortimer Kellogg, J. H. Bailey, Wm. G. Buehler, Francis Crouin, George W. Rogers; acting boatswain, John K. Bartlett; carpenter, Nicholas ley, wm. G. Buchler, Francis Crount, George w. Rogers; acting boatswain, John K. Bartlett; carpenter, Nicholas Mager; sail-maker, Lewis B. Wakeman. A crew sufficient to work the Niagara will be shipped as rapidly as possible. The repairs necessary to be made since the Cable Expedition will be postponed until the Niagara's return from the coast of Africa.

The Navy Department is now busily engaged in pre-paring the Paraguay expedition. It is to consist of thir-teen vessels, all of the proper size to ascend the Para-guay river. The department is now negotiating to char-ter four iron steamers as a part of the expedition.

ter four iron steamers as a part of the expedition.

The United States steamer Morton passed Nebraska City, August 23, with a large command and freight, principally of government stores for Fort Randall. The command consisted of several companies of the second infantry, recently on duty at Forth Scott, in Kansss. A large force has been concentrated at Randall, consisting of six full companies, as the Indians in that vicinity have become bold in their depredations. The troops were as fine a body of men as have ever passed our city. The following is a list of the officers: Captain N. Lyon, commanding: Major J. Longstreet, pay department; Captain S. W. Crawford, medical staff; Captain W. S. Gardiner; Lieutenants Long and Bradley. The troops were in fine health and spirits.

At the New York navy-vard the Sabine took her now.

Gardiner; Lieutemans 1995, were in fine health and spirits.

At the New York navy-yard the Sabine took her powder on board on the 31st uit. It is now said that this vessel will not sail for five or six weeks. The Relief (store ship) has her cargo on board, and will soon be despatched for Aspinwall. The Supply (store-ship) is receiving ordnance and other stores for the Paraguay expedition. It is expected that she will be the first vessel to depart on that service. Work has already been commenced on the San Jacinto preparatory to refitting her. The Niagara is still open to visitors. The St. Louis is out of dock, and the riggers will commence work on her at once. The the riggers will commence work on her at once. The machinists are overhauling the engine of the surveying steamer Vixen. The Harriet Lane will take her coal and steamer Vixen. The Harriet Lastores on board in a few days.

A congress of authors and publishers will convene at Brossels during the coming autumn, to take into consideration the subject of international copyright, or of some adequate protection to authors in their literary property in foreign countries. At the suggestion of the Belgian minister in this country, some of our leading publishers have undertaken to raise a fund to send a deputy thither, and we understand that Mr. Frederic S. Cozzens, the author of the "Sparrowgrass" papers, will probably represent the interest of American authors at the congress.—

New York Post.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM VENEZUELA.

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ore twice or thrice a week will be charged 37½ cents per square function after the first. Advertisements once a week in the design of the control of

Late intelligence from Puerto Cabello gives the following account of the measures taken by the French and British ministers to bring to terms the revolutionary government of Venezuela. It will be recollected that in the late revolution there the protection of the aliced flags was extended to the late President Monagas and his family. After the hostilities had ceased, the new government managed to get possession of the persons of Monagas, his son-in-law, and one of his secretaries, with the understanding that they should not be punished for any political offence. This understanding, however, was sought to be evaded by the party in power, who would undoubtedly have found a quick method of making Monagas disgorge had not the allied ministers interfered, and required him and his connexions to be delivered up to them in safety. That demand being refused, the matter was him and his connexions to be delivered up to them its safety. That demand being refused, the matter was given into the hands of the commandants of the French and English vessels on the station, who immediately took measures to coerce the Venezuelan government, by seizing all the national versels in Laguayra and estab-lishing a blockade. A correspondent states that the day after the successful demonstration of the allied fleets, in consequence of a strong remonstrance on the part of the Venezuelans, in which an appeal to the United States was threatened, the blockade of Puerto Cabello and Laguay-ra was raised by the British and French commanders.

PROF. O. J. Woon & Co.; Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair reservative. I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whinkers were of the same character. Some three mouths since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have along proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have along proving what the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty dresycars. I am now sixty years of it, my good wife, at the age of fifty two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that wheever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to mearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the rent New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Mark St. Louis, Mo., And sold by all good Drugglate and Fancy Goods Dealers. Aug 18—43mo

318 GREAT ECONOMY IN FUEL 318

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of the public to a new Gas-burning Cooking Stove which I am daily expecting, by which it is proposed to save fully one-half of the fleet by the consumption of its own smoke and gas, which in ordinary ecoking stoves passes off. These stoves are so constructed that the cold ar is introduced under the bottom of the sah pit, passes up between a double fire-box, becoming intensely heated to the top of the grate, igniting with the smoke and gas passing in flames under the bake oven. The gas burner in shape resembles the ten-place, having an extra large bake-oven, also a large tank attached behind, which constantly supplies boiling water.

These gas-burners are palented and manufactured by Charles Eldy & Co., of Troy, New York. None are gasmine without their manufactured, taken from their patent, which introduces the gas on the top, of the coal; so I would say to my friends and the public, be sure and got the gonuine gas burner, for which I am the sole agent for the District of Columbia. I am also receiving a few of my celebrated Rising Star Double-Oven Cooking Stoves, which is the best double-oven in the market, being a much better reaster and baker than the old Moving Star or any other similar glove, being heavier, and having the reaster, bake-oven, and beiters nearer the fire.

C. WOODWARD'S,

Sep 5-at Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory

ROBES A LES.—Just out by the "Arabia" l ept carbineres
New style autum ribands
Mantila shawls.
With many other stylish noveitles of reliable fabrics.
Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new suppli-

One price only, marked in plain figures, which inures to the ad-antize of the purchaser with telling effect in all goods of the above

Jass. We are not opening any new accounts.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All bills presented at the moment we need their amount in easily, settlements by note will not answer our purpose.

All strangers and residents cordially solicited to inspect our stock; it incurs no obligation to purchase.

PERRY & SROTHER, " Central Stores," west buildi

ACE SETS AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES. ACE SETS AND OTHER EMBRUIDERALES.

Just out by the last steamer, a large and very select assertment of lace sets and embroderies in general.

New supplies from our northern and castern correspondents daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and in goods of the above class it works much to the advantage of the perchasor.

All bills presented monthly for payment in cash; or oftener, if we need the money.

"Central Stores," west building.

Sep 4—10tdif "Central Stores," west building.

Sep 4—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

If (IHLAND PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR in most choice fabrics. We need not remind consumers that in past seasons the best patterns are carry exbasted.

Also, opened to-day much the largest, richest, and most varied stock of mourting goods we ever offered.

Linen goods in all the best class fabrics; an immense variety at most moderate prices.

Our stock of all kinds of dry-goods adapted for general family wants was never larger or more attractively varied.

A visit to our establishment meurs no obligation to purchase. One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently, no purchaser is deceived.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills must be closed prior to opening new ones; we are extendy serious on this point.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Contral Stores," west build

Also, that of Pennylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th atreets to the occupancy of Mr. John Melbevitt. The store is large, fronting on Pennylvania avenue, and running through to C street. Its containing the Centre Market renders it a very desirable stand. Possession on the 1st day of Recember.

Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing two

treets.
Aug 31—02w [Intel.]

WANTED.—A number of good stone-cutters are wanted to cot stone for the Conowings Bridge, Harford country, Maryland, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

Aug 28—dim HALLE & BLACKS.